



## WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH NOTES

No.  939	<b>AUTHOR:</b> Chad M. Stewart, Deer Research Biologist	<b>DATE</b> 9/5/07
	<b>TITLE:</b> 2006/2007 CWD Surveillance Monitoring Summary	

**Abstract:** CWD has been monitored in Indiana since 2002 via two methods: active and targeted surveillance. In 2006-2007, IDNR collected 1,287 samples via active surveillance and 11 samples via targeted surveillance. All 1,298 samples have tested not positive for CWD. Since 2002, over 9,000 non-positive samples have been collected in the state of Indiana.

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Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) is one of a group of diseases called Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies, which is a variant of scrapie in sheep and Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease in humans. The agents of CWD are called prions which are abnormal, protease-resistant forms of cellular proteins normally synthesized in the central nervous system and lymphoid tissues. Prions that cause CWD are highly resistant to heat or disinfectant (Davidson 2006). No study has ever proven that CWD is transmissible to humans.

CWD has been reported in Wisconsin, Illinois, and West Virginia, among other states. In 2002, Indiana created a monitoring program to detect the presence of CWD, which focused on removing the obex or the retropharyngeal gland from random hunter harvested deer throughout the state, deemed active surveillance. Reports of outwardly noticeable sick deer have also been tested, named targeted surveillance. This monitoring continues today, and well as testing random samples of road killed deer which will be instituted in 2007.

Between August 2006 and July 2007, the state of Indiana collected and tested 1,287 usable retropharyngeal glands through its active surveillance monitoring. Eleven (11) deer were additionally euthanized through its targeted surveillance monitoring. Analyses on the 1,298 samples have been completed, with none of the samples detecting the presence of CWD prions (Table 1).

Since monitoring began in 2002, over 9,000 samples have been collected by the DNR with no sample testing positive for CWD prions.



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These management notes are issued periodically to provide a quick source of information on wildlife surveys and investigations, and various wildlife programs prior to more terminal reports. Any information provided is subject to further analysis and therefore is not for publication without permission

Literature Cited:

Davidson, W. R., ed. 2006. Field Manual of Wildlife Diseases in the Southeastern United States, Third Edition. Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study, Athens, GA. 448pp.

**Table 1. Number of samples tested (by county) for CWD testing during the 2006-2007 hunting season.**

ID	County	Samples tested through active surveillance	Samples tested through targeted surveillance	ID	County	Samples tested through active surveillance	Samples tested through targeted surveillance
3	Bartholomew	14	1	51	Martin	41	
4	Benton	2		52	Miami	1	
7	Brown	11		53	Monroe	41	1
8	Carroll	1		54	Montgomery	7	
9	Cass	4		55	Morgan	11	
10	Clark	42		56	Newton	47	
11	Clay	7		57	Noble	11	
12	Clinton	2		59	Orange	5	
13	Crawford	10		60	Owen	10	
14	Daviess	9		62	Perry	2	1
15	Dearborn	9		63	Pike	2	
16	Decatur	15		64	Porter	36	
19	Dubois	9	1	66	Pulaski	59	
20	Elkhart	15	1	67	Putnam	1	1
23	Fountain	2		69	Ripley	3	
24	Franklin	78		71	St. Joseph	13	
25	Fulton	11		72	Scott	2	
28	Greene	29		73	Shelby	11	
33	Henry	10		75	Starke	81	
37	Jasper	62		76	Steuben	11	
38	Jay	10		77	Sullivan	9	
39	Jefferson	10		78	Switzerland	9	
40	Jennings	20		79	Tippecanoe	8	3
41	Johnson	6		81	Union	9	
43	Kosciusko	64	1	86	Warren	46	
44	LaGrange	66		88	Washington	9	
45	Lake	53		89	Wayne	10	
46	LaPorte	112		91	White	40	1
50	Marshall	58		92	Whitley	11	
<b>Total Samples Collected</b>						<b>1,298</b>	